

A POINTER
We printed over 450,000 copies in 1892. We expect to print and circulate
A MILLION COPIES
During the present year.

VOL. XII.

HE MAY BE IMPEACHED.

SECRETARY HERBERT VIOLATES THE LAW AND DEFILES CONGRESS.

SPIRITED TALK OF IMPEACHING THE DISTINGUISHED FUGITIVE.

The "Cuckoo's" Apprehensive That Judge Walter Clark May Revolt Against the "Machine," They Hate Him But at the Same Time Fear Him.—New Names Suggested as the Successor of Simmons.—Loge Harris Brings a Message to Billy Long and Sends his Card up to Boss Ransom. The Bland Bill Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March, 17.—Conspicuous in Cleveland's misty Cabinet of "cuckoos" is Hillary Herbert, a pedagogue South Carolina plebeian from Alabama. Cleveland offered Herbert the naval portfolio after it had been refused by others, and he took it greedily as a reward for his treachery in voting against the coinage bill in the 53rd Congress. After openly buying the nomination he cuckooed through the campaign as a free silver man. He was elected and with the certainty of political obscurity ahead of him, he voted against the silver bill. Cleveland recognized his perfidy in making him secretary of the navy. This has he Judas his way into Cabinet biography and possible impeachment notoriety.

The law directs that naval cadets should be appointed from the congressional district in which they reside. In one case, at least, Herbert has flagrantly violated this law and the House, by resolution, has declared his action illegal and void. He filled a vacancy in one of the South Carolina districts by appointment from Alabama. Disposed as was the naval committee to whitewash the affair the dereliction was too obviously obvious. Consequently a resolution declaring the appointment void was reported and the House with some energy and emphasis, adopted it. He treats the action with some defiance and resistance, it may culminate finally in impeachment proceedings. A proposition of that sort would pass the House without the slightest difficulty.

WHO IS HERBERT?

He figures in current biography as the scion of an Alabama aristocracy but there are people here who know that to be the fiction of snobbery. Speaking of his boyhood he told a newspaper man that his daddy "owned 30 niggers and a plantation" near Greenville, Alabama. This, people who know to the contrary allege, is pure fiction. "Tommy" Herbert's father, was born and raised in Laurens County South Carolina, where the Herbert, ancestral home, an unpretentious log cabin is pointed out to strangers as the birth place of the naval secretary. The elder Herbert was a thrifless, out-at-the-elbows old-field school teacher, and when he moved to Alabama, he was still not a millionaire. The war came on and rescued young Herbert from obscurity, and a Yankee gap short is what sent him to Congress. A crippled arm, a smart wit and treachery on the silver question put him where he is. Humble birth is honorable, but everybody despises the snobbery that affects antecedents. Herbert is a prince among plebeians and a plebeian among princes. He is an eminent social success in this paradise of plebeian plutocracy, when "the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker" element is regnant. His successor in the House, J. F. Stallings, is a mainly, braying young fellow, a stalwart silverite and one of the few Democrats in Alabama, it is said, who can make the race for governor interesting to Kolb. Stallings' ancestry was from North Carolina and he is related to the Duplin family.

A FLUTTER AMONG THE CUCKOOS.
It takes very little to disturb the equanimity of the Washington end of "the machine." The road and the wires are kept hot between Simmons' headquarters in Raleigh, and Washington, and every day there is something of a flutter among the "cuckoos." Judge Walter Clark's contribution in the Agricultural Bulletin against the peanut trust is worrying the "machine" no little. The Ransom crowd regard it as significant. "What does it mean?" they say, "but a bid for the Populist endorsement for Chief Justice," when he speaks of "the farmers being delivered alive into the hands of the trust" of "the gross imposition practiced upon them in this as in other matters;" of "the farmers being plucked;" of "our oppressors" and of "who would be free themselves must strike the blow." The tremendously trifling phraseology is accepted as ominous of trouble. What gives particular significance to Judge Clark's timely protest against the peanut trust is the dissenting opinion in Harris vs. Scarborough in which was vigorously sustained the inherent principle of fair and popular suffrage. The Editor of THE CAUCASIAN forcibly presented this point last week. It makes a platform upon which every honest man in the State can stand who is in revolt against dishonest election methods. It is well known that Judge Clark is a man of nerve who stands by his convictions. It was he who throttled "the mud-cut" infamy, which menaced the tax-payers in the state with bankruptcy and promised to scandalize the Democratic party. Naturally he is a reformer. A clear thinker and fearless writer his espousal of the reform sentiment in State politics would indeed mean mischief to the "machine." Judge Spier Whitaker, the stormy petrel of the State Judiciary, leans in the same direction. It is understood that he contemplates resignation

and that W. A. Allen will succeed him by appointment. It is conjectured, in that event, that his name will appear on the independent ticket.

THE BLAND BILL
Passed the Senate Thursday as THE CAUCASIAN predicted last week it would. THE CAUCASIAN's other statement that there was no little silver in it that the President would sign it, will also probably come true.

THAT EXTRA \$25,000.
The Democrats were a few days ago trying to pass a bill adding \$25,000 to the appropriation for the Internal Revenue business. Congressmen settle prompt opposition of the measure. The money arising out of the appropriation, Mr. Smith said, was largely used as a corruption fund, and led to the reporting of purely technical violations of the law, to the great embarrassment and often loss to innocent persons. No argument had been adduced, he said, to show that an increase of officers was necessary. He had read from the clerk's desk an extract from the platform adopted at a recent Democratic State convention asking for the abolition of the internal revenue system as a war tax and a grievous burden upon the people. This extract, he said, showed how the Democracy of North Carolina regarded the internal revenue law. Those who were familiar with the political conditions there knew that the Democratic party was committed to the abolition of these taxes. Yet with the party in control of the government, they not only continued them but increased them, and now proposed increasing the corruption fund by an additional appropriation of \$25,000.

ABOUT SIMMONS'S SUCCESSOR.
The early return of Senator Vance has revived the talk about Simmons's successor. The appointment, it is said, has been tendered Ex Judge Phillips, who has recently bagged a half million in manipulating Virginia dirt. It may be Fab Budge and in that event Strenuous will be appointed postmaster at Raleigh, to relieve Shaffer, who is well backed by influential New York Democrats.

HOPEFUL POLITICAL OUTLOOK.
"Democratically the State is a perfect pandemonium," is the message Loge Harris brought to Billy Long "never saw the like" he said. Harris sent up his card to Boss Ransom, what does this mean?

JOSEPHIAN EDWARDS.

"NO DIFFERENCE."
Two Democratic Papers Tell the Truth. The Indianapolis Sentinel and the Louisville Courier-Journal are leading and representative Democratic papers. Last week each of them contained editorials on the situation in Washington.

The Sentinel said: "We know of no way in which Democracy can be distinguished from Republicanism." The Louisville Courier-Journal said: "It (tariff reform) has been betrayed by its friends and thrown to the dogs. Except as the betrayal of a trust makes it more disgraceful, the scene might have been taken bodily from a Republican caucus of the 51st congress, auditing the claims of the robber barons for campaign expenses advanced and parcelling out the booty to the ravenous gang."

The Courier-Journal remembers how it and other Democratic papers howled during the last campaign about Republicans "trying the fat out of manufacturers" by letting them make their own tariff rates. And it is now disgusted when it sees Havemeyer, the boss of the sugar trust, go to Washington and order congress to increase the tariff on sugar. And in fact the whiskey trust and a dozen other trusts have done the same thing. The Courier-Journal knows that this means a big contribution from these trusts to the next Democratic campaign fund.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHILOH.
A Reunion of the Blue and the Gray on April 6th and 7th, the Anniversary of the battle.

Great preparations are making for the reunion of veterans on the old battlefield of Shiloh this spring, and it will be all the more notable a gathering because it will be composed of veterans of both armies. The reunion will take place April 6 and 7, the anniversary days of the battle, and it will be composed in the main of survivors of Grant's Army of the Tennessee, Buell's Army of the Ohio, and the commands of Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard, who came together in such sanguinary conflict thirty-two years ago.

Shiloh is one of the fields that for many obvious reasons should be topographically preserved in our military annals, and on the forthcoming occasion the work will be systematically inaugurated by the Battle Aid Association. The story of Shiloh is now the common property of the Nation. It was written in blood at an early period of the war. No plans should be spared for its truthful commemoration and perpetuation, with strict regard to its historical accuracy and the positions of the several forces engaged properly and permanently designated as its illustrative object lessons.—Washington Post.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores health.

The banks have plenty of money. "What did they get it?" That's the question.—Hickory Mercury.

ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Congressman Ewart Says They are Perfectly Fair.—The Republican Charge of Fraud Like the Cry of "Stop Thief!"—Election Returns and Census Returns Prove that there have been no Frauds.

[The above are the headlines given this letter by the Democratic papers.—ED. CAUCASIAN.]

Hendersonville, N. C., Feb. 27th, 1894.

MR. EDITOR:—In the 51st Congress, pending discussion on the Lodge election bill, I asserted that no Republican in this State, black or white, was prevented from casting his vote. I further asserted that the election in this State was fair, with the qualification that local returning boards sometimes assumed to throw out certain precincts for alleged irregularities, and in that way often wronged were done. I did not assume to speak for other sections of the South, but only for the State which I had the honor, in part, to represent. Many Republicans in the State took violent exception to this statement, and I was severely criticized on account of it. At that time the present election law was not on the State books and there were no restrictions as to registration. I took occasion to warn members of the 51st congress that the attempt to pass the sectional and unjust Lodge bill "would encourage Bourbon extremists to enact legislation that would practically disfranchise thousands of Republicans who then had the right to vote by legislation which would stand the constitutional tests in the courts of the State." This prediction was fully verified by the enactment of a constitutional provision in the State of Mississippi, which practically disfranchised four-fifths of the Republicans of that State, the passage of the Payne election law in this State by the Legislature of 1888, and other adverse legislation to the Republican party throughout the South. The present election laws of North Carolina have been bitterly denounced, and it has been the wont of Republicans at every election since the passage of these laws to ascribe defeat to their operations. It is an old saying that "it is the hit dog that hollers." We have been hit so often recently that it is convenient to raise the cry of fraud. But as a matter of fact, a careful study of the election returns of 1888-89-90 disclose the fact, startling as it may seem to Republicans, that there is even under the present election laws, comparatively little fraud at elections held in this State. Witnesses sometimes lie; facts and figures cannot. Let us go to the latter.

Take for instance the second congressional district. That has always been known as the "black district," and was composed in 1888 of the counties of Jones, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Wilson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Warren, Vance, Northampton, and Bertie. These counties gave in 1884 the following vote: York, Rep., 22,396; Scales, Dem., 16,492. Total vote, 38,888. Comparing these returns with the voting population of those counties, as evidenced by the census reports, we find that a full vote was polled. It must be remembered that at that time the present election laws were not in force.

From 1884 to 1890 inclusive, emigration agents were busy in that section of the State, in which the "black district" was located, inducing negroes to go west. Hundreds of voters left the State, to such an extent indeed, as to alarm the planters of that district, who found it difficult to obtain the necessary labor for their cotton fields.

But despite this exodus from the district, we find that in the counties named above the following vote was polled in 1888: Harrison, 18,638; Cleveland, 13,842. Total vote polled, 32,480.

It cannot be said that the increase in the vote would balance the votes lost by emigration. To illustrate: Take the Democratic county of Wilson, in that district. In 1884 that county gave Scales, Dem., 2,135. In 1888 it gave Cleveland, 2,130 votes, a decrease of 55. Take the Republican county of Northampton: In 1884 it gave York, Rep., 2,311; in 1888 it gave Harrison, 1,996, a decrease of 355. The Republican county of Vance in 1884, gave York, Rep., 1,612; in 1888 it gave Harrison, 1,929, a gain of 317. Lenoir, in 1884, gave York, 1,399; in 1888, it gave Harrison 1,427, a gain of 28. To give the reader some idea of the decrease in the population of these counties from 1880 to 1890, the census reports, 1890, show that in Halifax, the decrease was 1,392; in Warren, 3,259; in Edgecombe, 2,068; in Lenoir, 465. As these reports were made by Republican supervisors, we are hardly in a position to impeach them.

In 1888 the Legislature passed the present election law. Whilst some of its provisions are unquestionable, its most unjust and dangerous feature is the power it places in the hands of an unscrupulous and partisan registrar to practically refuse to register ignorant and unlettered voters. His decision is absolute, and from it there is no appeal. He is not even a sworn officer and it would be difficult to sustain an indictment against him for the grossest malfeasance in office. But despite the unjust law and the many obstructions thrown in the way of the ignorant voters of the Republican party in the second district, we find that in the counties named above, the following vote was cast in 1892: Cleveland, 15,248; Harrison, 10,093; Weaver, 5,574; total vote polled, 33,915. Vance county, in 1882, was not in

Waring's Peril.

—BY—

CAPT. CHAS. R. KING.

This is the title of a delightful story by the above popular and well-known story writer. The opening chapters

WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Here is a treat for lovers of good stories.

DO NOT MISS IT.

Are you a regular subscriber for this paper? If not, subscribe now and secure this fine story.

the second district, but I include its vote as if it was. In 1892, Cheatham, negro, was the Republican candidate for congress, and comparatively few white men supported him. He was also bitterly opposed by many prominent men of his race in the district. Add to this the great dissatisfaction over the distribution of offices, and the removal of Harrison. But despite these causes, with the Payne election law in FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, 1,495 more votes were polled in 1892 in these counties than in 1888. The combined Populist and Republican vote would have given Weaver 1,632 plurality, and Thorne, Populist, for congress, 3,346 plurality over Woodard, Dem.

It may again be asked what do you with the increase of the vote from 1880 to 1892? But the figures again show that this increase is not material. And to illustrate, I will pick out counties at random all over the State. Take the staunch Democratic county of Mecklenburg for instance. In 1888 she gave Cleveland, 4,026; Harrison, 3,253. In 1892, she gave Cleveland 3,881, a decrease of 775 votes only, whilst the combined Republican and Populist vote amounted to 2,467, a decrease of 796. Take the Republican county of Perquimans. In 1888 Cleveland polled 783 votes; Harrison 986. In 1892 Cleveland polled 690, a decrease of 93, whilst the combined Republican and Populist vote was 1,114, a gain of 128 votes. Take the Republican county of Henderson, one of the representative counties of the 9th district, in which a fraudulent vote has never been polled, so far as known, in 1888, in the Congressional contest between Ewart and Johnson, it polled 2,153 votes. In 1892 an equal full vote between Crawford, Fritchard, and Brown, (Pop.) it polled 2,126, a loss of 27 votes.

Take the Democratic county of Macon, in 1888 it gave Cleveland 805; Harrison, 754. In 1892, Cleveland's vote was 862, a gain of only 57, and the combined Republican and Populist vote was 798, a gain of 40. Take the Republican county of Pasquotank. In 1888 it gave Cleveland 820 votes; Harrison, 1,221. In 1892, Cleveland polled 801, a loss of 25 votes, whilst the combined Republican and Populist vote was 1,468, a gain of 247. The Republican vote in 1892 in this county, Pasquotank, alone was 1,244, a gain of 23 over the election of 1888.

Take Wake county. In 1888 it gave Harrison 5,029 votes; Cleveland 4,534, an enormous vote being polled. In 1892, the Democratic vote alone was 1,244, a gain of 23 over the election of 1888. The combined vote of Furches and Ewart would have beaten Carr 5,811. The above figures are suggestive and instructing. They demonstrate beyond question that the alleged wholesale stuffing of ballot boxes, and swindling at the elections in eastern counties, especially in the black belt, is grossly exaggerated. The Republican party, instead of saddling its woes on the present election laws and crying, "Stop thief!" at every election, must simply go to work and instruct its ignorant voters. To protect their rights at the ballot box. The rights of the voter can only be protected by his own capacity, education, and ability.

It is perfectly evident to every thinking Republican in North Carolina, that there must be fusion in 1894. The election figures of 1892 demonstrate beyond question that with fusion we can carry the State in spite of the present election laws. The political soundrels in the Democratic party constitute but an infinitesimal part of that large and respectable organization in the State. The great bulk of the party in this State repudiate dishonest and fraudulent election methods.

Let every Republican and Populist in the State go to work and instruct the illiterate voter how to register. Once properly on the list, there will be no trouble about casting his vote, or having it counted. H. G. EWART.

COL. L. L. POLK'S BIRTHDAY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE ALLIANCE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALL UPON EVERY SUB-ALLIANCE TO OBSERVE THE DAY.

To the Sub-Alliances of North Carolina:

The State Alliance of North Carolina in session at Greensboro in August, 1893, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, The Polk Memorial Association has so far fell short of success in their noble purpose; and whereas we believe that our Alliance brethren are willing and anxious to aid them in their efforts; therefore be it

Resolved, By the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, That April 28, 1894, it being the birthday of Col. L. L. Polk, be set apart as Polk Memorial day, and that each Sub-Alliance in the State be requested to meet on that day for the purpose of raising and collecting funds for this purpose. Exercises to be conducted in such a manner as shall suit the pleasure and convenience of each Alliance.

Resolved further, That after the success of this object is assured, the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union be petitioned to meet in annual session in the city of Raleigh and take part either in laying the cornerstone of said monument or unveiling the same."

The delegates of the N. C. Alliance at the annual session of the Supreme Council at Topeka, Kansas, February, 1894, report that the above resolution was laid before that body and by vote it resolved to hold the next Supreme Council in the city of Raleigh so as to be present at the unveiling of said monument, provided it could be completed for unveiling at that time.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, your State President and Executive Committee, call upon every Sub-Alliance in the State to hold a meeting on Col. Polk's birthday, as requested in above resolution for the purpose therein set forth.

Every allianceman in America should not only feel it a duty but consider it a special privilege and pleasure to contribute to the building of this monument as a tangible evidence of our esteem and love for our late National President, and besides, every Allianceman in North Carolina should put forth a special effort to assist in building this monument within the time stated, in order that we may be honored by the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Alliance at the Capital of our State.

We suggest that after raising a large cash contribution as you can for this purpose, send meeting, that you call upon each brother present to state how much he will pledge to pay himself or to raise by solicitation by Nov. 1st, 1894.

J. M. MEWBORNE, PRES.
MARION BUTLER, Executive
J. J. LONG, Committee
J. A. HILEMAN, Committee
Raleigh, N. C. March 9, '94.

ASK CARR AND ALEXANDER.

Will the Mercury inform us where the interest on \$35,000, paid by the honest yeomanry of the Alliance of N. C., has gone. Some who have money in this order desire this question answered. Several thousand dollars have gotten loose and stayed from the proper owners.—[Lincoln Courier.]

All the "honest yeomanry" who paid it in, know. This question has been fully answered by Maj. Graham of Lincoln County. If the Courier can't believe him, we advise him to write and ask Gov. Carr, who was President of the State Alliance, and S. B. Alexander who was Chairman of the Executive Committee.—Hickory Mercury.

LAST WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

"Let's take a drink,"—Col. John R. Webster.
"I am the People,"—Capt. Sam Ashe.
"I would rather be President than be right,"—Grover Cleveland.
"We must have a North Carolina campaign,"—J. P. Caldwell.
"United we stand, divided we fall,"—John Wilber Jenkins.
"I'm going to be an honest man before I die,"—Col. Kingsbury.
"I believe they'll down me yet,"—Collector Simmons.
"I want to be Senator,"—Jarvis, Ketchen, Waddell and two thousand others in chorus.—Prog. Farmer.

"THE WHITE AND THE BLUE."
A neat four-column paper published at the State University by "The boys," has made its appearance. The following is the Board of Editors: Leonard C. Van Noppen, Chairman; Joe E. Alexander, J. O. Carr, W. C. Smith, Thos. J. Wilson, Jno. C. Eller, H. E. C. Bryant, Business Managers; A. B. Kimball, E. W. Brawley.

Newbern District Quarterly Meetings, E. D. Swindell, P. D.
Morehead City, March 20-21.
Beaufort March 22-23.
Straits, at Springfield March 24-25.
Grifton at Gum Swamp March 31.
April 1st.
Goldsboro at Pine Forest April 1.
St. Johns April 7-8.
LaGrange, Bethel, April 14-15.
St. Paul's, April 15.
Carteret, at Bryces, April 21-22.
Hancock St., April 22.
Mt. Olive at Indian Springs, April 28-29.

OUR FERRIS WHEEL.

We want to bring before the eyes of all our readers a series of memorable scenes from the World's Fair—that entrancing spectacle unparalleled in the annals of peace; as all critics agree.

The "Columbian Album"

Contains the finest and most artistic half-tone photo engravings of

Views from that

FAIRY LAND OF THE WEST.

In this Album are pictures of all the important buildings, views from every point of the compass, the wonderful fountains and basins, the dreamlike landscapes and water views, the notable statuary, the ancient and modern engineering wonders and mechanical marvels—all the sights that one would like best to remember and preserve.

Every engraving is a finished product of artistic skill and perfected photographic science.

We can find nothing more elegant and pleasing—nothing more universally acceptable to a cultivated taste—than this beautiful and expensive publication. We have arranged to issue this Album to our readers

In separate parts of 16 engravings in each part, 11 by 13 inches, on heavy plate paper; one part issued every week.

FOR ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS

Each engraving is accompanied by a clear, concise and comprehensive description of the subject shown. Part I may be obtained by bringing or sending by mail one coupon and ten cents in silver or two cent stamps. Write your name and postoffice very plain. Address

THE CAUCASIAN.

(SEE COUPON BELOW.) GOLDSBORO, N. C.

COLUMBIAN ALBUM
COUPON
SERIES NO. 1, PART I.
Cut out this Coupon and send A or bring it, together with ten A cents, to the office of THE CAUCASIAN, Goldsboro, N. C., and A you will receive Part I. A

FARMER'S COLUMN.

DOES IT PAY
To use Commercial Fertilizer? A Strong Case for Practical Presentation.

Very many farmers are anxiously studying this question just at the season of the year.

The crop 1893 is gathered, and most of it sold. It required quite a large part of it to pay the guano bill. Every thoughtful farmer will stop to think awhile whether he has received a real net profit on the money invested in commercial fertilizers. Very many quite different elements enter into this question, and must each be separately considered, and then altogether, before we can give an intelligent answer.

1. What are fertilizers? They consist mainly of four elements, phosphoric acid, potash, lime and ammonia. To be valuable, these ingredients must be soluble in water. The value of any particular brand of guano depends upon the quantity and solubility of these elements.

Why do we buy fertilizers? Because we think that our soil is deficient in one or more of these elements of plant life. Hence we desire to add them to the soil, so that it may produce a larger yield. Plants grow in proportion to the food they find ready for them. If the crop is small, we conclude that the soil is lacking in one or more of these. Hence we go and buy some to increase the crop.

Is this true? We unhesitatingly answer, it is not true. Analysis of soils has proven that all the elements of mineral plant food, such as potash, lime and phosphoric acid are found abundantly distributed in all parts of the earth. The other element, ammonia, is sometimes deficient in soils, but is abundantly supplied from the nitrogen of the atmosphere and stable manure, rotting vegetation and other sources.

4. Why then short crops. Plants cannot live on solid food. They can only use that which is soluble in water. But God has wisely placed these mineral elements in the earth in an insoluble condition. Hence plants cannot consume or eat them.

5. How can we dissolve them? If we break up the soil with plows, harrows, rollers, spades or otherwise, the sunshine, air, water and frost dissolve them. The more

through our work, the greater quantity of them is turned loose, or made available for plant food. By crushing or pulverizing the soil finely we increase the crop. Not only this, but we find that the subsoil is richer in all these elements of plant life than the top soil. If then we plow deeper, we get more of this plant food ready for the crop. Freezing plays no unimportant part in this great work. Fall plowing is better than spring.

6. What is the conclusion? We see then that we can get plant food by deep, thorough cultivation; in addition, we diligently save and use all the home raised manures and vegetable matter, we add very much to the supply of vegetable food, soluble in the soil. Lot manures act upon the soil much in the same way as yeast acts upon dough. It starts a fermentation process which forms acids in the soil that are very powerful solvents, and help to dissolve the plant food in the soil.

Whether we shall buy commercial fertilizers this year becomes a question of commercial economy. Which is cheaper? Shall we buy or work? In any given case, each man must decide for himself. The bought food is very rapid in doing its work. Being rendered soluble by powerful acids, they do their work quickly. If intelligently used, they often yield large profits.

Again, it is undoubtedly true that they pay larger profits in proportion as we have done more thorough work. They are soluble in water, but not available to the plant without water. Hence the better the supply of water, the larger the yield. But the deeper we plow and often we harrow, the more water the soil will hold and yield.

7. Finally. We see, therefore, that the very method we use to enable us to do without commercial fertilizers, renders the use of them the more profitable.

It is very doubtful whether it is advisable to use fertilizers on poorly prepared land and poorly worked crops.

On land plowed 12 inches deep, from one thousand pounds up, per acre, have yielded very large profits. But on land scratched an inch or two, even 125 pounds per acre is sometimes used without a satisfactory result.

The more manure we save at home, the better we can do without commercial fertilizers. The deeper and oftener we plow, the better crops we can grow without them. But it is also sure that the more home-made manure we use and the deeper and better we plow, the larger the profits we get from the use of commercial fertilizers.

Therefore, whether we shall use commercial fertilizers, depends very much upon how we are going to farm.—Cor. Southern Cultivator.

OUR ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

LEGISLATION THAT PURPORTS TO BE A BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLE BUT IS NOT OF ANY SERVICE TO THEM.

Mr. Isler of the Goldsboro Bar Quotes the Law and States the Situation in a Nutshell.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The Legislature of 1889, chapter 324, passed the following act: "An act to prohibit trusts in the State of North Carolina and to provide for the punishment of persons connected therewith."

THE LAW.

Section 1st. That combinations and trusts as defined by this act are unlawful, dangerous to the liberty of the people, and hereby are forbidden to be formed or carried on in this State.

Section 2nd. That a trust is an agreement, understanding or arrangement, either private or public, entered into by two or more persons or corporations for the purpose of increasing or reducing the price of the shares of the stock of any company or corporation, or of any class of products, materials or manufactured articles, beyond the price that would be fixed by natural demand for or supply of such shares, products, materials or manufactured articles; and any attempt to carry out such purpose shall be evidence that such arrangement, understanding or agreement exists.

Section 3rd. That any persons, company or corporation who shall form, or attempt to form, a trust in this State, or agent or representative of any trust in any State or county, who shall attempt to carry on operations in this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or may be imprisoned not more than ten years for each offense.

Section 4. That any person, company or corporation who enter into an arrangement, understanding or agreement, not to sell, manufacture, buy or sell, or transport more than a certain specified amount of any goods, products or commodities within a specified time, will have violated this section three of this act and will be liable to indictment therefor; and any person or company or corporation who give bond or make a forfeit of any kind not to break such arrangement, understanding or agreement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 5. That any merchant, broker, or manufacturer or dealer in raw materials of any kind, or agent of such person, who shall sell any particular class of goods, raw materials or manufactured articles for less than actual cost for the purpose of breaking down competitors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided that nothing contained in this act shall operate or be construed so as to forbid or prevent any person or persons who desire and intend to purchase any article or commodity for his or their own use or consumption from combining or otherwise lawfully acting so as to protect or help themselves from imposition in the cost or purchase price of such articles or commodities as they or either of them design and intend to use or consume.

Section 6. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of May of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Enacted the 11th day of March, A. D. 1889.

It is manifest that the Legislature intended to break up a trust formed in any other State to be carried on in this State. Section 4th forbids any person or corporation combining to reduce the price of material or manufactured articles, this obviously applies only to persons residing wholly in this State and doing business entirely within the territorial jurisdiction of this State. The Legislature of this State has no power to go further than this: the right to regulate commerce between the Indian tribes, and foreign commerce and commerce between the States has been delegated to the United States. See Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, subs. Section 3. This section (3) will not be of much benefit to the people unless they can get control of the National and State government and secure some friendly hand to execute it.

Section 5 forbids a combination to break down other competitors; this section applies only to persons residing wholly within the territorial jurisdiction of this State, and in order to enforce it and give the country full relief, the Reform party must have control of the General and State government, for the same reason as given in commenting upon Section 4 above mentioned. So far as my knowledge and information extends there has never been an indictment or any attempt to enforce the act. It is idle to talk about enforcing an act, I care not how beneficial it may be, when every officer of the government, both State and National, is opposed to it. To give the people full relief the Reformers must have complete control of the National and State governments.

STEPHEN W. ISLER.

When a man becomes so poor he has to do his own thinking he is a populist.—Hickory Mercury.

The Daily Tribune is a new daily People's party paper started at Carthage, Missouri.

